

The Capitol Hill Monitor



Volume 1 Issue 3

April 1995

DC AREA FAA FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS

This month we have a listing of all FAA frequency assignments below 1,000 MHz authorized within a 45-nautical-mile radius of National Airport. This list was extracted from the FAA frequency database last month. All frequencies are in Megahertz.



Andrews AFB (Camp Springs)

0.232, 0.36, 75.0, 109.6, 110.5, 111.5, 113.1, 118.4, 118.95, 119.3, 121.5, 121.8, 124.0, 125.35, 125.65, 127.55, 128.35, 165.6125, 169.225, 169.25, 169.3, 172.175, 172.85, 236.6, 243.0, 251.05, 257.2, 269.5, 275.8, 286.6, 289.6, 294.5, 301.5, 316.7, 329.6, 332.9, 335.5, 344.6, 360.8, 363.8, 372.2, 379.2 and 393.1

BWI Airport

0.219, 75.0, 109.7, 111.7, 111.95, 115.1, 118.05, 119.0, 119.4, 119.7, 120.2, 121.5, 121.9, 122.0, 122.2, 123.75, 124.55, 125.525, 126.75, 127.8, 128.7, 133.0, 133.75, 134.5, 162.3, 169.225, 169.25, 172.175, 172.825, 228.4, 231.6, 243.0, 254.35, 255.4, 257.8, 287.1, 307.9, 325.8, 330.95, 333.2, 333.5, 360.7, 409.6, 410.25, 932.5625 and 941.5625

Ellicott City

0.371

Frederick

75.0, 109.0, 110.3, 126.9, 335.0 and 413.6

Gaithersburg

121.6, 128.275 and 410.3

Martin State Airport (Middle River)

330.2 and 409.175

Nottingham

113.7

Oxon Hill

0.332 and 75.0

Patuxent River NAS

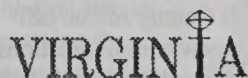
117.6, 133.9, 257.65 and 281.4

Suitland

172.15, 172.85 and 172.875

Westminster

117.9



Brooke

114.5 and 133.8

Casanova

116.3

Washington Dulles International

(Chantilly)

0.346, 0.53, 75.0, 109.3, 110.1, 111.3, 113.5, 118.475, 118.55, 120.1, 120.45, 121.5, 121.9, 124.075, 124.65, 125.05, 125.8, 126.1, 126.65, 127.35, 128.425, 132.45, 134.2, 134.85, 162.35, 164.825, 165.5, 165.6375, 165.7125, 165.7375, 165.7625, 166.0875, 169.25, 169.3, 169.325, 172.175, 172.9, 243.0, 254.25, 332.0, 332.3, 334.4, 348.6, 350.2, 360.85, 384.9, 390.9, 409.175, 409.3, 413.6, 415.125, 932.5625 and 941.5625

Fairfax

172.15, 172.9 and 410.3

Falls Church

120.375, 121.5, 122.0, 122.2, 122.6, 132.775, 133.975, 135.525, 243.0, 255.4, 327.0, 351.8, 357.6 and 381.5

Fredericksburg

169.275, 169.3, 169.325, 172.175, 172.875, 172.9 and 172.925

Leesburg

3.3325, 3.3545, 3.3965, 4.0535, 4.0565, 4.4735, 4.4765, 5.8615, 7.4735, 7.4765, 8.1215, 8.1235, 8.1265, 13.6285, 13.6315, 16.3465, 16.3495, 121.5, 165.6125, 243.0, 256.875, 307.125, 408.825 and 410.25

Manassas

75.0, 109.1, 118.15, 121.8, 127.525, 133.1, 331.4, 360.75 and 409.475

Washington National Airport

0.323, 0.53, 3.3545, 4.0535, 4.0565, 4.4735, 4.4765, 5.8615, 7.4735, 7.4765, 8.1215, 8.1235, 8.1265, 13.6285, 13.6315, 16.3465, 16.3495, 27.625, 75.0, 108.5, 109.4, 109.9, 111.0, 118.1, 118.3, 119.1, 119.85, 120.75, 121.05, 121.5, 121.7, 122.0, 122.2, 122.6, 124.2, 124.7, 126.55, 128.25, 132.65, 154.13, 154.265, 154.28, 154.43, 162.2, 164.825, 165.4125, 165.5, 165.6375, 165.6625, 165.7625, 169.25, 169.275, 169.3, 169.325, 172.15, 172.175, 172.85, 172.875, 173.05, 243.0, 257.6, 267.9, 269.0, 306.3, 322.3, 329.9, 333.8, 343.7, 353.6, 396.1, 408.175, 408.825, 409.4875, 410.9, 413.6, 416.875, 419.025, 932.5625, 941.5625, 983.0 and 997.0

The Plains

169.275, 169.3, 172.175, 172.875, 172.9 and 172.925

Stafford

172.875

Tyson's Corner

416.875

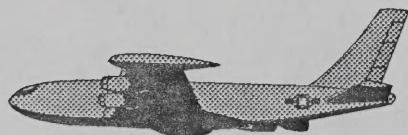
FAIRFAX FIRE USES DC SITE FOR DISPATCH

Fairfax County's fire channel 6, 460.125 [94.8 Hz], now simulcasts the county's primary fire frequency, channel 1, 460.575 [94.8 Hz]. This is good news for scanner listeners in the District and Maryland since the 460.125 repeater is located on the TV channel 14 tower in Northwest Washington.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MALL GETS NEW FREQUENCY

As a follow-up to last month's mall frequency list, Larry Cordell notes that Frederick's Key Mall recently left its two VHF channels and now operates on 464.925. The mall, owned by Crown American Corp., is at 5500 Buckeystown Pike.

ANDREWS AFB OPEN HOUSE



The open house at Andrews AFB this year is Saturday and Sunday, May 20 and 21. The Thunderbirds, Golden Knights and the 82nd Airborne Division are expected to perform for visitors. For more details call the open house hotline, 301-568-5995.

WIRELESS WEATHER INFO NET UPDATE

For more details on the Wireless Weather Information Network (WWIN) mentioned in last month's NewsScan, write Maryland Radio Cen-

ter, 8576 Laureldale Dr., Laurel, MD 20724. You may also e-mail MRC at weather@ix.netcom.com, log-on to the MRC BBS at 301-725-8307 or call 1-800-447-7489 (ask for Jerry Johnson). The Weathernode package, which includes an assembled demodulator and software, costs \$150 (plus tax and shipping). A free public domain version of Weathernode, called WWIN Text Display System, is available on MRC's BBS.

NEWSSCAN

by Brent Baker



BLAST CLEARS WAY FOR NEW CARROLL COUNTY RADIO SYSTEM. "Carroll County rescue officials will get a new communications system to replace radio equipment that was nearly overwhelmed by the massive response needed to handle the Jan. 19 natural gas explosion that leveled a Westminster neighborhood," writes Baltimore Sun staff writer Amy L. Miller.

Commissioner W. Benjamin Brown promised the new system after rescue officials explained that communications were difficult during the emergency because the county [fire radio] system has only two channels, one for dispatch and another for fireground communications.

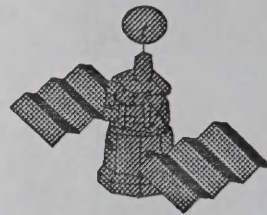
As each unit tried to call in for information, the channels became jammed with people talking over one another, officials said. Similar problems developed during a four-alarm fire Dec. 5 in Manchester.

"As part of a three-person commissioner board, you are always treading on thin ice when you talk about spending money," commissioner Brown said. "But now there is no way

to escape the fact that we need to fund a new radio system that will give you more than a few channels to talk on."

SATELLITES TO TRACK RIDE-ON BUSES.

All 250 of Montgomery County's Ride-



On buses will soon carry equipment that allows their location to be tracked using satellite. The 24 GPS (Global Positioning System) satellites launched by the Pentagon several years ago send a signal to GPS receivers on the ground. The ground receiver, in this case on a Ride-On bus, re-transmits the GPS locating signal to the county transportation office in Rockville where a computer maps the bus' location.

As the Washington Post reported March 16, the bus is then shown "as a flashing blue dot on a computer screen" overlaid with a map of the bus route. The computer also shows the speed of the bus and the dot changes from blue "to red as the bus got behind schedule." When the system is fully on-line later this year, the county plans to use the information to "change traffic signals to green as a bus approaches an intersection." Using GPS is free, but the Post noted that the county must buy the receivers and transmitters.

TRANSMITTER PHOBIA IN FAIRFAX. Because of complaints from residents, Fairfax County has set up a commission to study the impact of cellular phone towers on the quality of life. In addition to Cellular One and Bell Atlantic, two companies setting up PCS systems, Nextel and American Personal Communications, are planning to erect new free-standing (monopole) towers in Northern Virginia.

One example cited in the Feb. 1 Fairfax Journal of the battles shaping up between residents and tower builders, who can't find an existing structure to use: "Bell Atlantic Mobile applied to Fairfax

County to erect a monopole near the intersection of Braddock Road and Interstate 495. Bell Atlantic officials said they needed the pole because of a gray area in service between Little River Turnpike and the I-95 along I-495. Neighbors near Braddock Road hated the idea." The county commission denied the application.



FAUQUIER 9-1-1 FALLS SHORT FOR FIRE & RESCUE.

Fauquier County's new Enhanced-9-1-1 system, which went on-line Dec. 30, is falling short of some expectations, particularly those of local fire and rescue officials, warns the Fauquier Times-Democrat Journal. "One of the major problems with the system," the article states, "is the way fire and rescue information is being processed -- in almost the same way it was processed on the old system... Currently, details regarding fire and rescue calls are being recorded manually onto cards. The information is being entered later into the new computer system."

Sheriff Joe Higgs, chairman of the communications center's board of directors, says the vendor who provided the system promises to expand the system's hardware this spring. If more money had been spent on a system, Higgs claims, the county would have state-of-the-art capabilities, but the amount of funding available did not allow for such a system. In the meantime, residents can help out by calling the Office of Emergency Services at 347-6995 to confirm their street addresses.

WARRENTON-FAUQUIER AIRPORT TESTS RADIO LINK.

The Remote Radio Access System is an example of 10-year-old technology being applied in a new way at the Warrenton-Fauquier Airport. As part of a 60-day trial, writes Fauquier Times-Democrat Journal reporter Robin Earl, pilots will be able to call the Dulles International Airport from

their plane's radio to gain clearance for takeoff. Before the RRAS, flyers had to check out their planes, leave their aircraft and then call Dulles for clearance from the airport's terminal.

The system, developed by AIRINC, interfaces the VHF aircraft radio with the public telephone network. Due to airspace structure, periphery of urbanized areas, and the increased volume of air traffic, Warrenton-Fauquier Airport, located just outside Washington-Dulles controlled airspace, was selected for the two-month test. If the FAA approves the system, the Virginia Department of Aviation will begin investigating the best way to approach installing the equipment at other airports.

DC POLICE CUT FROM THE TOP.

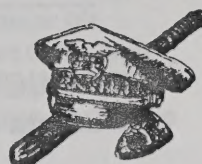
In the first step to downsizing the department under orders from Mayor Marion Barry, in late January Metropolitan Police Chief Fred Thomas cut the number of top ranking positions, "the first moves in a planned reorganization that may create as many as 21 smaller police districts," the Washington Times reported January 31.

The Times noted that "he reduced the number of assistant chiefs from five to three by folding the investigative services bureau into the patrol operations bureau and merging the technical services bureau with the administrative services bureau." Two years ago Thomas cut the number of deputy chiefs from 15 to three. With "more than 200 retirements since last fall," the department now has 3,900 officers, "600 less than authorized by Congress."

LESS DC POLICE OVERTIME. In early March, Chief Fred Thomas declared a fiscal emergency, the Washington Times reported, allowing him to suspend the union contract and

limit overtime hours. Ten Metropolitan Police detectives, eight of whom are homicide investigators, doubled their salaries and made more than \$100,000 in overtime-enhanced pay last year. Dozens of other officers doubled their salaries with overtime payments. Topping the list was homicide detective Joseph Schwartz who made \$80,594 in overtime and brought home a combined total of \$129,375. Salaries for Chief Thomas and Mayor Marion Barry, by the way, are \$90,600 and \$90,705, respectively.

In the first five months of the fiscal year that began October 1, the department spent \$5.7 million of the \$7.5 million overtime budget. The new restrictions on overtime could lead to officers making fewer arrests since they may not be paid for court appearances or will be assigned to day shifts on days when they must make court appearances. Under the plan, the Times reported, "many officers who work on special tactical or vice units at night will be forced to work days -- when fewer crimes occur."



MORE BAD NEWS FOR DC FIRE.

Pending salary cuts chased at least 50 firefighters into retirement and left nearly two-thirds of the District's Fire Department's administrative posts vacant. Fire Chief Otis Latin told the Washington Times that six of eight deputy chief positions and 21 of 32 battalion chief posts are unfilled. The retirements, notes the March 1 Times, worsen an already bad situation for the Fire Department which shut down seven fire companies on a rotating daily schedule in January to cope with budget cuts. It also comes as the department plans to permanently close eight fire companies by April, if the move is approved by the council and Congress.

LACK OF MONEY MAY NOT BE DC's PROBLEM.

Despite the District's fiscal difficulties, a comparison of city spending to that of other cities shows that the District spends far more on police and fire protection. Virginia Congressman Tom Davis, Chairman of the House Government Reform and Oversight Subcommittee on the District, released some interesting statistics that the Washington

Times reported on March 5: "The District, with 585,000 residents, spent \$466.67 per resident for police, compared with \$248.19 in Boston, population 552,000. Baltimore, with 726,000 residents, spent \$154 million on police, compared with the District's \$273 million."

"Fire protection cost \$165.81 per capita in the District, \$155.80 in Boston. Baltimore spent 13 percent less than the District for fire protection." [It's unclear if the Boston comparison took into account that the Boston Fire Dept. does not handle EMS services.] With a population of 610,000, Memphis is a bit larger than the District but spends only \$74 million on police compared with the District's \$273 million; and \$59 million on fire compared with \$97 million in the District. Perhaps the District has more police officers and firefighters than it actually needs?

COURT SAYS CORDLESS PHONES NOT PROTECTED.

"Drug dealers and everybody else should know not to expect privacy when they talk on cordless telephones," warns the March 13 Arizona Republic. In a unanimous decision, the Arizona Court of Appeals rejected a woman's arguments that a search of her home, during which large bags of marijuana and drug paraphernalia were discovered, was based on an illegal wiretap.

Police got a search warrant after the woman's neighbor, an off-duty sheriff's deputy, intercepted her cordless-phone conversations on his scanner. The information the deputy heard helped police get the warrant.

Based on the widespread use of cordless phones and the common knowledge of how they work, she had no reason to believe that her talks would be confidential, the court said in its Feb.

28 opinion. She "had the burden.... of showing that she had a reasonable expectation of privacy in her cordless-telephone transmissions, given the fact that such transmissions are readily intercepted, usually unintentionally, by nearby radios, telephones and other equipment," Presiding Judge Philip Espinosa wrote for the court.

The court also pointed out that federal regulations require all cordless telephones to have a label warning that privacy is not ensured.

Ken Fowler contributed to this month's NewsScan. As a reminder, please pass along or notify us of any scanner-related articles. The full text of any NewsScan article is available by sending a reply envelope to Alan.

PRODUCT REVIEW: FCC Data on CD-ROM

Reviewed By Joe Gallagher
and Alan Henney

Just a few years ago die-hard scanner junkies, who had to have access to as much frequency information as possible, resorted to long and often tedious searches of FCC records on microfiche. Looking up a call sign or searching for a particular licensee often required a special trip to the local library since few people had microfiche readers at home. Thanks to developments during the last five years, PC-readable FCC data is now available at affordable prices.

PerCon, perhaps the best known supplier of FCC data in PC-readable form, is the contractor currently selected by the FCC to sell the commission's license data.

One part of the battle among suppliers of FCC license data is not well known. PerCon, as the official contractor, obtains the license data from the FCC.

PerCon then sells the data directly to the public as well as to the Commerce Department's National Technical Information Service (NTIS). NTIS, as the official government supplier, re-sells the data to the general public from its offices on Port Royal Road in Springfield. Up until November 1994, NTIS sold FCC data on tape, but no longer will.

Other suppliers of FCC data, who purchase data through NTIS, are actually buying data that have been supplied by PerCon. The other suppliers probably cannot get their products into the marketplace until about two months after PerCon's products first arrive.

PerCon sells the FCC data on several CD-ROMs which cater to various interests. PerCon provides frequency information for the entire country on two different CD-ROMs: the Spectrum and the US Index.

The nationwide Spectrum (\$30) and US Index (\$80) CDs each have more than three million records. Both nationwide versions have 10 fields in common: frequency, call sign, service code, station class, doing-business-as name, and the transmitter city, county, state, latitude and longitude fields.

In addition to the 10 fields listed above, the Spectrum CD-ROM includes five additional fields (number of airborne, vehicle, marine and portable transmitters and pagers) and the US Index CD-ROM includes only two additional fields (high-frequency, for broadband transmitters, such as TV stations, which transmit across several Megahertz of spectrum; and the database ID field). All frequency assignments are included in both the Spectrum and the US Index CDs for all FCC-licensed radio services.

The primary reason for the price difference between the Spectrum and US Index CDs is the search engine, the program included on the CD-ROM which assists the user in finding the desired information. Spectrum's search engine provides for only six fill-in-the-blank searches which can list: all frequencies in a given city,



county or state, all service codes in a city, details on a particular call sign or all licensees in a state. The output can only be sent to a printer or to the screen. The new Spectrum and Regional databases, notes PerCon's founder Chuck Pergim, will include different software and built-in searches than from what they had in the past.

The \$30 Spectrum CD-ROM is a great value, says CHM member Steve Finch, who purchased the CD-ROM a few months ago. Ease of use and quantity of records and fields, he notes, are Spectrum's strengths.

Spectrum, Steve warns, does have its weaknesses. He says he is unable to export records out of Spectrum (Chuck says the windows version, however, will export to UFDBF). In addition, to print a record which Spectrum displays on the screen, Steve says one must exit the screen and then recall the record again and send the record to the printer instead of the screen. Spectrum has no browse feature. If, for example, 460.025 is displayed on the screen, one cannot view records of frequencies just above or below 460.025 (no frequency ranges can be displayed, just one frequency at a time).

Spectrum is intended for the general hobbyist -- a quick, low-cost and simple data resource. The user need not be a computer nerd or a dBase whiz to use it. Hobbyists who are more computer-literate or who desire a more powerful search engine should consider the US index or a Regional CD.

In addition to the two national CD-ROMs, PerCon produces five Regional CDs that include 61 fields from every FCC license from the selected region of the country. The regional CDs thoughtfully include two additional databases: one database of frequencies licensed for nationwide use and another of all HF licenses, regardless of state.

Because of the popularity of the Regional CD-ROM in the Washington

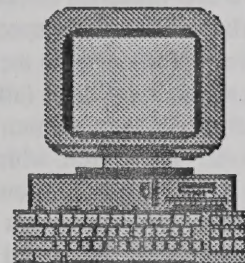
area, Chuck notes that the Northeast CD-ROM now includes all data from Virginia and West Virginia to Ohio on the west, to Maine on the north. Virginia and West Virginia, he noted, will be included in both the Northeast and Southeast Regional CDs.

Search engines in the new US Index and Regional databases allow users to customize their searches. Results of the search can be exported to numerous file formats including: ASCII, DBF, HB232, OptoScan456, Probe, Scannerware, PerCon's UFDBF, Automap Pro, Automap Streets, Key Map and City Streets mapping software. The databases on the CD-ROM are in a dBase-like format. Direct access to the CD-ROM files from dBase, unfortunately, is not possible on the current CDs since the PerCon memo fields are not dBase compatible. Database files on future CDs, Chuck notes, will be dBase compatible. A UNIX-compatible version may also be in the works.

The information on PerCon's current CDs were obtained from the FCC in November. New releases of the Spectrum and US Index CDs are expected later this month. PerCon is developing several new databases on CD: two amateur-radio databases, two FCC license databases, a database of aircraft tail-numbers, a database of pilot licenses, a mechanical-related database containing aircraft service records, and (last to be released) an aeronautic frequency database.

If you've been surfing the Internet recently for scanner-related topics, you may have read some messages regarding the establishment of a common database format, known as "UFDBF," for maintaining computerized frequency lists. In an effort to assist in the standardization process, PerCon proposes to release such a database program as freeware this spring. Chuck says he plans to release it first via CompuServe. We'll place a copy on the Frequency Forum BBS as soon as it is available.

PerCon, Chuck notes, is willing to provide "club discounts" to groups which combine product orders from members. If a group of people order five or more of a single CD-ROM, or order roughly 20 or more of a variety of CD-ROMs, PerCon will provide at least a 10 percent discount.



JUST HOW FAST IS A CD-ROM?

While CD-ROMs certainly beat the old microfiche machine, a simple query can still take more than 20 minutes. If your PC was blessed with extra disk space, you may wish to create a database of records you want to search on a regular basis (perhaps all licensees within your state). The smaller databases are easy to maintain and can be easily changed. You'll also feel more at home in your favorite database program.

PerCon's CD-ROMs are designed to run in a DOS environment on a 386 or faster (a 286 would probably work, but we do not recommend it). Because most CD-ROMs hold more than 600,000 megabytes of information, a fast computer with at least a double-speed drive, as our results testify, is ideal. We sought out several different computers to conduct "benchmark" tests using the Northeast Region CD-ROM (version 3.05).

The regional CD-ROM's built-in search engine (AKA Data Access Program) includes options to browse through every record, export search results to DBF or comma-delimited ASCII files, search for every record within either a box (using latitude and longitude) or a circle (using a user-defined radius and starting point), and various other searches. For the purposes of our test, we selected a radius search using the latitude and longitude of Philadelphia's City Hall, looking for every

frequency from 450.0 to 451.0 MHz within 25 nautical miles. We then timed the results of the search on several different computers.

We performed the first test on a 386DX/25, with 4MB of RAM and a double-speed CD-ROM drive. The records matching the search query are copied into a user-specified directory. For this particular search we specified a RAM drive, which writes to memory instead of a slower hard drive (all of the other test results were written to the hard drive). The search, which yielded 116 records, took 20 minutes and 17 seconds. PerCon's search engine on this particular 386 would occasionally unexpectedly crash (perhaps a memory conflict).

Next, we selected a 386DX/33 with 8MB of RAM and the only quad-speed CD-ROM drive included in our test. The same search took 14 minutes to selected the same 116 records.

A friend provided his 486/33 with 4MB of RAM and double-speed CD-ROM drive. The search located the 116 records in about 12 minutes and 20 seconds later.

A 486/66 with 16MB of RAM produced the 116 records in 12-and-a-half minutes. Using the only single-speed CD-ROM drive of the test -- paired with a 486/DX2-66 and 8MB of RAM -- yielded the worst results we encountered. It took 22 minutes to pick the 116 records. Database searches of this kind do not mix well with single-speed CD-ROM drives!

When we moved to a Pentium 60 (8MB of RAM) we saw an even more dramatic improvement in speed, along with an unexpected surprise. The search took four minutes, 15 seconds, but only selected 115 records (one record was missing).

For our final test, we selected a Pentium 90 with 8MB of RAM. Search duration improved, but not by much, to three minutes, 53 seconds -- only 22

seconds faster than the Pentium 60. This computer also selected only 115 records, in what was apparently a result of the "Pentium flap," since the search requires the computer's processor to perform many floating-point calculations.

As for overall observations, the speed of the CD-ROM drive is important since it provides the data. Processor speed is even more important, since once the CD-ROM drive provides the data, the program has to perform the trigonometric calculations. More than 4MB of RAM appears not to make a significant difference.



If you still have a slower processor than a 386, this search would take forever! With a double-speed CD-ROM drive and a 486/66, start the search, then start to prepare dinner

or get a snack. Got a Pentium? Get the promised processor replacement from Intel, then let'er rip!

The bottom line: A CD-ROM is only as good as what's on it! The FCC database does not include federal and military frequencies since the commission does not maintain those records. We've heard some talk about a joint civilian-federal CD-ROM database in the near future, but don't hold your breath waiting. What you find on a PerCon CD-ROM are records directly from the FCC licenses for currently authorized radio users. Increased license fees, unfortunately, have discouraged many users from obtaining or renewing their licenses. PerCon gives scanner enthusiasts more bang-for-the-buck than any FCC frequency resource of the past.

In the next issue, we'll take a look at other sources of FCC data.

Joe, Steve and Alan purchased the CDs reviewed in this article. For more information on PerCon CD-ROMs write to Chuck Pergrim, Per-

Con Corp., 4906 Maple Springs-Ellery Rd., Bemus Point, NY 14712 or call 716-386-6015. Views and comments appearing in this review do not necessarily reflect those of CHM or represent an endorsement.

WANTED: (1) VHF Motorola, preferably a GP300 on either 136-162 MHz or 146-174 MHz. (2) Two-meter ham radio with dual-band amplifier. (3) Power supply for ham radio (RS-20A). Contact John at 301-299-5455 or page 973-1273.

FOR SALE: Two Radio Shack 300 Channel, Programmable PRO 2004 scanners in good condition. Manual and box included. Contact Bill Hardman between 0900-1430 at (703) 922-5843.

Please address all correspondence to Alan. We encourage readers to submit material and to write articles which relate to the hobby. All submissions are subject to editing for both style and content. When submitting material please make certain we have your phone number should we have any questions. We welcome frequency and visitor requests, but please include a SASE.

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